





## Banks.

## LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

Capital ..... £ 1,500,000  
Capital paid up ..... 750,000  
Reserve fund ..... 600,000

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO  
10, Rua da Alfandega

Draws on Head Office and the following Branches and Agencies:

LISBON, OPORTO, PARA,  
PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, SANTOS, SAO PAULO,  
CAMPINAS, RIO GRANDE DO SUL,  
PELOTAS, PORTO ALEGRE, MONTEVIDEO,  
BUENOS AIRES, ROSARIO DR SANTA FE, AND  
NEW YORK.

Also on:

Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie &amp; Co., LONDON.

Messrs. Mallet Frères &amp; Co., PARIS.

Messrs. Schröder &amp; Co., J. H. Schröder &amp; Co., nachf., HAMBURG.

Messrs. Joh. Berenberg, Gossler &amp; Co., HAMBURG.

Messrs. Granet Broen &amp; Co., GENOA.

B RASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR  
DEUTSCHLAND.

Established in Hamburg on 16th December, 1887 by the "Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft in Berlin and the "Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, a Hamburg.

Capital. . . . 10,000,000 Marks.

BRANCH-OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.  
(Caixa 105.)Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos  
(Caixa 520.) (Caixa 185.)

Draws on:

Germany. . . . Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft, Berlin  
Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg  
M. A. von Rothschild, Frankfurt a. M.

England. . . . N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London  
Manchester and Liverpool,  
District Banking Company Limited,  
London  
Union Bank of London, Limited,  
Wm. Brandt's Sons & Co., London.

France. . . . Credit Lyonnais, Paris and branches,  
Raine & Co., Paris,  
Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Paris,  
Lazard Frères & Co., Paris,  
De Neuville & Co., Paris.

Portugal. . . . Banco Lisboa & Açores and orres-  
pondents.

and any other countries.

Opens accounts current.  
Pays interest on deposits for a certain time.  
Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks,  
shares, etc., and transacts every description of bank-  
ing business.

Petersen-Theil,  
Directors.THE LONDON AND RIVER PLATE  
BANK, LIMITED.

LONDON: Princes Street, E. C.

PARIS: 16, Rue Halevy.

Rio de Janeiro:

No. 21, Rua da Alfandega.

Authorized by Decree No. 591, of 17th October, 1891.

Subscribed capital. . . . £ 1,500,000  
Realized do . . . . 900,000  
Reserve fund . . . . 1,000,000

## BRANCHES:

Paris, 16, rue Halevy, Parcembuco, Pará, Santos,  
S. Paulo, Buenos Aires, Montevideo, Rosario,  
Mendoza and Paysandú.

DRAWS ON:—  
London and County Banking Co., Ltd.—LONDON.  
Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas.—PARIS.  
Banco de Portugal and agencies.—PORTUGAL.  
And on all the chief cities of Europe.  
Also on:  
Pewabic Brothers & Co.—NEW YORK.  
First National Bank of Chicago.—CHICAGO.

THE BRITISH BANK OF  
SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.HEAD OFFICE: 2 A, MOORGATE ST.  
London E. C.

Capital ..... £ 1,000,000  
Idem paid up ..... 800,000  
Reserve fund ..... 320,000

Office in Rio de Janeiro:  
31 A, Rua 1º de Março

Branches at:

S. PAULO, SANTOS, BAHIA, PARA, MONTEVIDEO  
BURNOS AIRES AND ROSARIO.

Agencies at Pernambuco, Ceará, Maranhão and  
Rio Grande do Sul.

Draws on its Head Office in London:

The London Joint Stock Bank, Limited,

BANCO DA REPUBLICA DO  
BRAZIL

Realized Capital. . . . Rs. 110,150,200\$000

N. B. This capital to be  
reduced to Rs. 100,000,000\$ in accordance with  
the Government's Decree of 8th May 1897.

Reserve Fund. . . . Rs. 19,537,044\$81

Profits in suspense. . . . Rs. 9,075,823\$568

on 8th June 1898.

## OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO

## 9, Rua da Alfandega.

Agencies at Pará, Maranhão, Ceará, Pernambuco  
Bahia, Victoria, Santos, S. Paulo, Distrito  
Rio Grande do Sul, Porto Alegre, Pelotas.

Draws on:

Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons,  
London & County Banking Co. Ltd.  
Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co. Ltd.

LONDON.

Messrs. Hottinguer & Co.,  
Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.

PARIS.

Commerz und Disconto Bank in Hamburg.

HAMBURG.

Banco de Portugal LISBON.

Open accounts current:

Pays interest on Deposits for fixed periods.

Executes orders for purchases and sales of  
stocks, shares, etc., and transacts every  
description of banking business.UNCLE ABNER'S RECOLLEC-  
TIONS.

## FIRST IMPRESSIONS OF RIO.

A trip to the market place in the early morning, continued Uncle Abner, will give you a great many novel impressions, but you would have found stranger ones still in the days of which I have been speaking. Somehow freedom has given an entirely new atmosphere to the whole country. In those days you might have lived in the city a long time without meeting with anything to remind you that the great mass of black people about you were slaves. You saw them sitting in warehouse doors plaiting rude straw hats and chattering like magpies. They were employed as porters and officeboys, and when they had no work to do they made straw hats. But they were slaves just the same, and they had to render a faithful account to their masters of all their earnings.

At the market hundreds and thousands of them were carrying, cleaning, chaffering, buying and selling—but they, too, were in great part slaves. The old black woman carrying a basket and vociferously bargaining for her day's supply of meat and vegetables, might be a cook for some foreign family, and her wages at the end of the month would be paid to her master. That dapper young boy would be a *cooper* in some *chácara*, whose wages went to his mistress but who received "tips" and cast-off clothes enough to keep him looking perhaps smarter than he has ever been able to look since freedom came. And so it was through the whole crowd—those who were selling so industriously either represented masters and mistresses who could not conveniently appear in such a place, or else they had hired their own time from their owners with the understanding that they could keep anything earned over and above the rate agreed upon. And woe to them when the day or week ended, and they could not pay up in full. There was many a Shylock in those days who did not hesitate to exact the full penalty, even to the shedding of blood.

It was a repulsive as well as a curious traffic—that of hiring out slaves, or sending them out to earn, not their living alone, but the master's living as well. Many a family had no other source of income than the wages or earnings of a few slaves. I once knew a young man who had no profession, nor occupation; and yet he dressed well and lived somehow on the wages of one slave. It was all the income he had, but it was of the right sort—the income of a gentleman, as he believed. There were no signs of manual labor to be found on his hands, his finger nails were long and trimmed

nearly to a sharp point, and his hair was worn somewhat long and curled up under the brim of his silk hat. His clothes were of black cloth, spotless and carefully pressed and brushed, and when he appeared on the *Oividor* a stranger would never have imagined that his sole income was the wages of one slave boy.

And then there were the *bala* boys—in those days almost invariably slaves. Many a family has made a comfortable living from the proceeds of this business—the making and selling of sweets. And many a narrow income in the world of society has been increased by the mistress of the house and her daughters in the early morning, by boiling down common sugar and flavoring it with mango, pine-apple, and other fruits, and then sending the sweets, done up in colored papers, out on the streets to be sold by slave boys. It was infinitely more honorable and praiseworthy than the course pursued by the idle young man who did nothing but draw the wages of one slave and then piece out his wretched life by sponging on his friends.

But there were far stranger stories than these afloat—stories of avaricious taskmasters, of insatiable cruelty, and of—well, I have no word for it! We are not quite strangers to these shady phases of life even now—as the Italian newsboy might tell you. Many a slave was sent into the street in the morning to earn a fixed sum during the day, and if the money was not forthcoming at night, a beating resulted. For the men the task was not so difficult, for they could carry burdens, help about warehouses and offices, scrub out rooms, and do an infinite variety of odd jobs about the house and street. And for the strong, middle-aged women also, there was work enough to do. But for the masters and even mistresses who sent their slave girls out at night to earn the wages of shame and dishonor—what shall we say of them? Their virtues are recorded on their tombstones and the records of the day exhibit them to us as good and law-abiding citizens—but what has the recording angel written of them? We heard nothing of *oafers* in those days and there was not even a whisper heard against the traffic. Perhaps freedom has been good for the master as well as for the slave!

Well, I'm not discussing slavery just now, and I am not sure that I ever shall. One should have a heart of fire and a tongue of flame when he discusses that foul incubus which has wrought so much misery and demoralization in the world. I started out to speak of the occupations and some of the customs of the negroes whom I saw about me. Of course I made no study and took no notes; few people are thoughtful enough to do this, though they often regret the oversight in later years. And this is especially true in dealing with an institution and with customs which are disappearing.

When I arrived here and for many years thereafter, the street-hucksters were nearly all black women. The insatiable Italian and the plodding Portuguese have driven them out, but I can still recall the picture of the *guitarrista* striding down the street, carrying on her head a heavy tray of fruits and vegetables, her short, flounced skirt, cut full and gathered at the waist, swinging out first one side and then the other with their peculiar twisting gait. There was no apparent movement to the head and body, but the arms were swing in a kind of half circle about the body, and the walking was done from the hips down, the body appearing to twist below the waist with each step and the bare feet swinging out free and sure. There was not the slightest tilt, or jar to the well-balanced burden on the head, and many of them could carry an egg there as securely as a basket of fruit. And what peculiar cries they had! I could never imitate them, nor even make out whether there were any words in them or not. They are all gone, and I know of no one who can even imitate the cries. And they were as characteristic of special lines of trade, as are

## Nectandra Amara Pills.

These wonderful pills, so useful and beneficial in all affections of the stomach and intestines, are obtainable in all places where a post-office exists; the manufacturer will forward by registered mail and to any given address, if accompanied by money: 1 box for \$2,000, 1/2 dozen boxes for \$2,600 and One dozen boxes for \$3,000.

Address: JOAQUIM. BUENO DE MIRANDA, No. 72, Rue de S. Pedro, 1st floor Rio de Janeiro.

the cries of the Portuguese turkey-seller and the black ice-cream man to-day.

And what a caressing way the old black *guitandeiras* had with the children who gathered around when their trays were put down in the doorway for you to choose something for the table! Perhaps there was a purple *pitanga* for *nho-nho* tucked away under a leaf in one corner of the tray, just as though it had been brought specially for little *Cherry* Mouth, or a spicy *tangerina* for *nhá-nhá* whose big black eyes were devouring all the good things in sight. To some of her favorites she would bring flowers, or silver fern leaves, or tassels of crimson and white from some of the strangely beautiful plants that are to be found out in the suburbs. They had warm hearts, those big muscular black women, and somehow they always knew the way to win the love of little children. I'm sorry, for one, that they are gone. Perhaps the Italian is a more enterprising gardener, but I'd rather chat with Aunt Chloe over the purchase of my morning's salad and hear her melodious laugh in response to my little jokes, than to face the sharp-nosed, keen-eyed man who watches you furtively and who haggles over a sprig of parsley as though his day's net income depended upon it. There is no loss in a generous treatment of your customers, but the Italian and the Portuguese hucksters can not somehow realize it, and so they go on watching you and quarreling over *vintens* as though you were the essence of success in business.

(To be continued.)

## TO LET

In Senator Vergueiro, in an English family, a sitting-room and bed-room, also a single-room. Apply Crosby & Co., 56, Rua do Cívico.

## CLOS ST. CHARLES

This house of Messrs. Hanappier & Co's. Bordeaux wine which is the best table claret on the market, can be obtained at moderate prices at Messrs. CRASDLEY & Co., 36, Rua do Ouvidor, and Mr. C. N. Letcher, 23, Rua da Caulelaria.

## Collegio Americano Fluminense.

Persons desiring to matriculate their children will please communicate with the Directress.

Miss LAYONA GLENN,  
No. 118, Praia do Botafogo,  
Botafogo.

## PRICE'S

### ENGLISH PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE.

This old established house has comfortable accommodations and is well suited for the gentleman on moderate terms. Excellent baths. The position is a healthy one and is situated in attractive gardens.

Rua Livramento, No. 143.

## Hotels.

### VILLA HUMAYTA.

(FORMERLY ALLEN'S HOTEL.)

### No. 8, RUA HUMAYTA

Furnished or unfurnished apartments with or without board, in this well known establishment, which has been thoroughly improved under new management. Shower and swimming baths, great attendance and cooking, wines of the best quality price moderate.

AS

DUNLOP TYRES

revolutionised cycling conditions in Europe by their introduction in 1888, so

## TROPICAL DUNLOP TYRES

are transforming cycling in hot countries, by successfully resisting heat and moisture, obstacles hitherto standing in the way of enjoyable wheeling.

By the adoption of these tyres, both ladies and gentlemen cycling within tropical regions can do so with ease, comfort and safety.

Specially made for tropical cycling.

When buying see that the outer cover and inner tube bear this trade mark without which none are genuine.

We shall be glad to supply you with full particulars upon application to—



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THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE CO., LTD.,

Alma Street, Coventry, England.

## GRANDE HOTEL THERESOPOLIS

SITUATED AT THE ALTO DO THERESOPOLIS

### CLIMATE VERY HEALTHY

Georges Souza has the honor of advising his friends and patrons that he has taken charge of the management of the Hotel Theresopolis, where he expects to merit the continuance of the kind patronage heretofore extended to him, and offering all possible comforts to convalescents and summer guests.

The Hotel furnishes transportation to the foot of the *serra* and vice-versa.

References may be obtained at:

Messrs. Netto, Bastos & Co., No. 12, Rua de S. Bento.

Monteiro Jr., A. C., 38, Rua Ipiranga.

Soures & Niemeyer, 6, Rua Alfaiateira.

Mr. Bernardino da S. Carvalho, No. 1, Rua Pres.

Teleg. Address:—Georges, Theresopolis.

## Hotel dos Estrangeiros

### PRACA FERREIRA VIANNA

(Cont'd.)

Telephone No. 5,005

This hotel, which has been completely restored, is situated in the best part of the city, receiving air and light from all four sides, close to the cleanest beach of the city, surrounded by a large garden. The large central hall is very light, well furnished, and contains a large bath, disinfectants in the water-closets, drinking water filtered by the Pasteur system, good table-service, and is, therefore, to be considered the first hotel of this capital.

Possesses also a sumptuous saloon and splendid table-service and refreshments.

Its restaurant and service cannot be excelled.

Appended are the scores.

### WESTERN BRAZILIAN TELEGRAPH CO. AND LEOPOLDINA RAILWAY CO. v. PAYSANDU C. C.

This match took place on the Paysandu ground on the 11th inst., and commenced at 11.30 a. m. sharp. Rumours having gone around that the combined companies were going to put a strong team on the ground, the Club responded with one of their strongest combinations which proved too much for the visitors, some of whom came from long distances and had no opportunities of practice for a long time. The absence of Mr. A. Snythe greatly weakened the bowling strength of the visitors, whilst the absence of Mr. Boquet had the same effect on their batting strength. Nevertheless the visitors from start to finish played a plucky game, the good all round work of the captain, N. B. Dickson, the bowling of F. E. Cobby and the batting of A. C. E. Skey being specially worthy of mention. For the Club, R. H. Robinson did well both with bat and ball, outlookers believing that one of his hits was going over the palms, a hit for six, which has only once before been seen. The innings of the Mawson brothers and of T. G. Nicolson were excellent.

Appended are the scores.

### PAYSANDU C. C.

#### 1st Innings.

H. J. Reeves, ct. N. B. Dickson, b. F. E. Cobby.....	8
J. R. Mawson, b. I. b. w., b. do.....	15
J. R. Mawson, run out.....	2
A. Mawson, b. F. E. Hancock, b. Kennedy.....	30
T. G. Nicolson, run out.....	14
A. E. Ridgway, ct. Kennedy, b. F. E. Cobby.....	11
H. W. Stacey, run out.....	0
R. H. Robinson, not out.....	31
T. Stevens, b. N. B. Dickson.....	1
C. Jackson, b. F. E. Morony.....	2
P. Swanwick, ct. Dickson, b. do.....	6
Extras.....	6
Total.....	120

W. & B. TEL. CO. AND LEOPOLDINA RAILWAY

#### 1st Innings.

E. J. King, b. R. H. Robinson.....	0
H. R. Latham, b. N. W. Jackson.....	2
F. E. Cobby, b. do.....	1
N. B. Dickson, b. R. H. Robinson.....	2
C. E. Manners, ct. J. B. Mawson, b. N. W. Jackson.....	1
E. R. Kennedy, b. R. H. Robinson.....	6
F. R. Morony, b. do.....	1
C. J. Thornton, run out.....	1
A. C. E. Skey, not out.....	13
R. Locke, b. R. H. Robinson.....	1
C. Hancock, ct. Stacey, b. N. W. Jackson.....	3
Extras.....	3
Total.....	120
2nd Innings.	

N. B. Dickson, b. R. H. Robinson.....	19
A. C. E. Skey, ct. C. Jackson, b. do.....	16
F. E. Cobby, ct. and b. do.....	1
E. R. Kennedy, b. R. H. Robinson.....	4
H. R. Latham, not out.....	4
E. J. King, run out.....	4
H. R. Latham, not out.....	4
C. J. Thornton, do.....	4
G. R. Kennedy, do.....	4
C. E. Manners.....	1
F. E. Morony.....	1
C. J. Thornton.....	1
R. Locke.....	1
C. Hancock.....	1
Extras.....	3
Total.....	38

1st Innings.	
N. B. Dickson, b. R. H. Robinson.....	19
A. C. E. Skey, ct. C. Jackson, b. do.....	16
F. E. Cobby, ct. and b. do.....	1
E. R. Kennedy, b. R. H. Robinson.....	4
H. R. Latham, not out.....	4
E. J. King, run out.....	4
H. R. Latham, not out.....	4
C. J. Thornton, do.....	4
G. R. Kennedy, do.....	4
C. E. Manners.....	1
F. E. Morony.....	1
C. J. Thornton.....	1
R. Locke.....	1
C. Hancock.....	1
Extras.....	3
Total.....	38

2nd Innings.

N. B. Dickson, b. R. H. Robinson.....

A. C. E. Skey, ct. C. Jackson, b. do.....

F. E. Cobby, ct. and b. do.....

E. R. Kennedy, b. R. H. Robinson.....

H. R. Latham, not out.....

E. J. King, run out.....

H. R. Latham, not out.....

C. J. Thornton, do.....

G. R. Kennedy, do.....

C. E. Manners.....

F. E. Morony.....

C. J. Thornton.....

R. Locke.....

C. Hancock.....

Extras.....

Total for 4 wickets.....

The team selected to represent the Paysandu Cricket Club at Icarai on the 11th inst. is to be composed of Messrs. A. C. E. Skey (captain), N. W. Jackson, T. G. Nicolson, J. B. Mawson, J. A. Mawson, W. T. Ginn, F. E. Vonle, H. J. Reeves, C. L. Robinson, V. Tatam, and N. B. Dickson, with C. Murray as first reserve. The match between the Paysandu C. C. and the Rio C. & A. A. is likely to be keenly contested, and will afford good sport to the onlookers. We hope to have the pleasure of having a representative present on the occasion.

## CRICKET IN S. PAULO.

### BANKS P. P. v. WORLD.

This match was played on the S. P. A. C. S. ground on the 4th inst., and resulted in a draw. Miller and Rule for the Banks, and Forde and Webster for the World carried off batting honors. In bowling, Miller was in excellent form, and so were Unwin and Holland. The fielding on both sides was good. The result of the match was due, we are informed, to the late hour at which several players arrived on the ground. Our own idea is that if a cricketer engages to play at a certain hour, he should be there on English time to fight his friendly battle with the willow as punctually as he would if he had to use another sort of fight which was not a friendly one. *Tempo Ingles* is known in Brazil should not discredit their reputation.

The scores were as follows:

### BANKS P. P.

P. W. Crewe, b. Webster.....	4
C. E. Turnley, ct. Howe, b. Holland.....	1
R. Willes, b. do.....	0
C. Miller, run out.....	0
W. F. Rule, not out.....	0
L. Greenland, b. Holland.....	0
Cookson, run out.....	0
A. Kirkman, did not bat.....	0
Edmundo Wright, not out.....	0
G. H. Unwin, b. Goodier.....	0
Extras.....	10
Total.....	126

## WORLD

J. Webster, b. Miller.....	21
W. Holland, run out.....	5
E. Goodier, b. Unwin.....	3
F. Forde, c. Willes, b. do.....	23
L. M. Howe, not out.....	7
M. King, did not bat.....	0
W. Jeffery, not out.....	15
J. Harrison } did not bat.....	8
F. Forde } did not bat.....	8
Unwin } did not bat.....	8
Extras.....	8
Total.....	82

—The stuffing has been almost entirely knocked out of our gloating remarks over the S. P. A. C. having beaten the Americans at baseball last week, by communication from S. Paulo which informs us that there were three Americans, members of the club, who played against their countrymen, and did yeoman's service towards gaining the victory. There can be no doubt, however, that the result of the game was chiefly due to Charles Miller's exceedingly good pitching. The victory of the Anglo-American team over the purely American team has infused so much enthusiasm for baseball amongst the members of the S. P. A. C., that endeavors are being made to arrange another match on the 29th inst. For our own part, we would like to see a purely British team beat an American team at baseball, so as to put the Americans on their mettle and prove to their opponents that baseball is even more than glorified rompings. The novelty of the quick-moving game is immensely attractive to the English, Irish and Scotch ladies who like to see their kith and kin, actual or prospective, indulging in the manly games that have brought the Anglo-Saxon race into its present position in the fore-front of the nations of the world. We want to see cricket and base ball Anglo-American games.

## CRICKET IN SANTOS.

### OLD FLUMINENSES v. WORLD.

This match was played in Santos on Sunday 4th inst., and was a very one-sided game. The match was won by the World by ten runs, but the game might have resulted very differently had all the men who during the week had promised to turn up and play without fail, fulfilled their promises. We cannot understand how many men can call himself a sportsman, who after giving his word to turn up and play at the hour marked, and then on the day of the match walks into the ground two hours late and expects his place kept for him. We were pleased to see on Sunday that the captain of the Old Fluminenses did not keep places open for the late comers. Any man who may be suddenly prevented by business from turning up to time can very easily send a message to the captain, and as a man and a sportsman he should do so, but unfortunately some of the Santos men do not recognize this. There are also men in Santos who consider themselves sportsmen and who, after promising to play cricket, find that to do so they must hurry through breakfast. This is too much for them. They must breakfast comfortably. They send no excuse to the captain, but stroll on to the ground during the afternoon, have a set or two of tennis and go home fully satisfied that they have done their duty. Fortunately for the future of the S. A. C. there are plenty of men who are sportsmen who take an interest in cricket and tennis, and these are the men who have made and will continue to make the club a success. The best cricketer in the world can be dispensed with, be he batsman or bowler, and the sooner the men in Santos learn this the better for them.

Sunday's game was very interesting. For the World, Burgos played a splendid innings and he gave but one chance until he had passed his 50. A. Lewis also batted well for his 45 not out. Greene who was tried as a bowler for the first time successfully dismissed his chattering companions, Tracey and Stock, in successive overs. There is still great room for improvement in the fielding. We saw several catches badly missed.

The scores were as follows:

OLD FLUMINENSES	
A. Richards, b. Kealman.....	3
H. P. Smith, run out.....	19
J. A. Cross, b. Kealman.....	21
E. Greene, b. do.....	0
C. J. Vieira, b. Tracey.....	1
R. A. Barham, b. Kealman.....	10
S. E. Morgan, b. Tracey.....	0
A. Sell, not out.....	1
H. L. Wright, b. Burgos.....	2
A. L. Tweedie, b. Stock.....	9
A. Dickson, ct. Lloyd, b. Burgos.....	2
Extras.....	9
Total.....	77
WORLD	
Geo. Tomlinson, ct. Greene, b. Richards.....	0
A. T. Smith, ct. Richards, b. Barham.....	7
A. Kealman, b. Richards.....	13
H. L. Wright, b. Greene.....	14
E. Greene, b. do.....	0
C. J. Vieira, b. Tracey.....	1
R. A. Barham, b. Kealman.....	10
S. E. Morgan, b. Tracey.....	0
A. Sell, not out.....	1
H. L. Wright, b. Burgos.....	2
A. L. Tweedie, b. Stock.....	9
A. Dickson, ct. Lloyd, b. Burgos.....	2
Extras.....	9
Total.....	77

## TELEGRAMS OF THE WEEK

## United States.

JUNE 4.—The new Spanish ambassador to the United States, Count de Arcos, presented his credentials to-day to President McKinley, who assured him that the relations between the two countries would be as cordial as before the war.

Telegrams from Havana say that the condition of General Maximo Gomez continues to cause alarm to his friends.

The cabinet has sent orders to General Otis to keep his troops on the defensive during the whole of the rainy season, but to repel any attacks that are made on their positions.

JUNE 5.—Telegrams from Manila announce the taking of Antipolo by the Americans after a long and hard fought battle, in the course of which the Americans lost 5 killed and 9 wounded, while the losses of the rebels were enormous.

JUNE 6.—A Mr. Loving has taken action in the courts against Sr. Salvador de Mendonça, ex-Brazilian minister in Washington, for having sold him a rapiad Marlin as a genuine old master.

The generals of the Cuban revolutionary army have published a proclamation in Havana, in which they bitterly attack General Maximo Gomez, whom they stigmatise as a traitor to their cause.

A Cuban soldier fired at the Spanish lieutenant Llobregat in Havana, killing him instantaneously.

The news from Manila announces the taking of Morong by the Americans. The rebels continue their efforts to cut the communications between Manila and other parts of the archipelago.

There have recently arrived in Manila from the interior some 500 sick soldiers for treatment.

JUNE 7.—Col. John Ifay, as secretary of state, gave a grand banquet to-day to Count de Arcos, the new Spanish ambassador, which was followed by a brilliant reception.

A wave of intense heat has passed over the whole of the United States and the newspapers are reporting cases of sunstroke in various parts.

Manila telegrams say that the Tagalos are now in full retreat for the mountains of the interior.

JUNE 8.—It is asserted in New York that there is likely to be trouble between Nicaragua and Costa Rica on account of a question of jurisdiction on the San Juan river.

Reports come from San Francisco of the deaths of over 200 gold seekers in Alaska owing to the heavy snow storms that have taken place there.

The news has reached New York of the death in Paris of Mr. Augustin Daly, the well known theatrical manager.

M. Jules Cambon, the French ambassador to Washington, gave a dinner to-day to the Count de Arcos, who relieves him of his functions as diplomatic representative of Spain, which post has been held by M. Cambon since the peace negotiations were entered upon.

JUNE 9.—There were 50,000 people said to have been at the boxing match (2 p. m. fight) between Fitzsimmons and Jeffries.

The inundations in Texas have caused great material damages, and up to the present it is known that 25 persons have lost their lives.

The *World* says that the government is very dissatisfied with General Otis for the unsatisfactory manner in which he has conducted the war in the Philippines.

## Spain.

JUNE 4.—A violent altercation took place in the senate to-day between Marshal Martinez Campos and the Duke de Almeida.

JUNE 6.—The tercentenary of the great Spanish painter Velasquez has been celebrated with great pomp throughout Spain, especially in Madrid and Seville.

The republicans in the Cortes are disposed to resort to obstruction to prevent the validation of the recent elections. Sr. Romero made a violent speech to-day against both liberals and conservatives, and declared that his party would not make any alliance with Sr. Sagasta.

At a largely attended meeting at the house of the Archbishop of Valencia, it was decided to send a telegram to the dismountment conference asking the representatives of the great powers to use their best efforts to obtain the release of the Spanish prisoners still in the power of the Tagalos.

JUNE 7.—Havana telegrams to Madrid say that General Maximo Gomez before leaving there on account of illness issued a manifesto in which he violently attacked the present in which he was violently attacked by the rulers of Cuba, and promised to return as soon as his health would permit.

General Polavieja, the minister of war, is confined to his bed on account of a heavy cold caught when leaving the last cabinet council.

The senate will probably meet on the 10th inst. when Sr. Silveira will present his proposal for the transfer of the Caroline, Marianne and Palos islands to Germany.

JUNE 8.—Official despatches from Manila absolutely deny that there is any truth in the statement that the Spanish prisoners in the power of the Tagalos have been ill-treated.

It is not expected that the new chamber of deputies will be legally constituted until the end of the next week.

JUNE 9.—The Madrid press has been occupying itself to-day with comments on the

## France.

JUNE 4.—Madame Dreyfus telegraphed to her husband the decision of the court of cassation to revise his trial. She has been the recipient of many touching testimonies of sympathy, and her rooms are littered with flowers and telegrams of congratulation from friends and strangers. Dreyfus is to be tried anew in Rennes, and is to enjoy the right of wearing his uniform as before his condemnation. The government has ordered the *Sacré* to proceed to Cayenne to bring him to Brest, where he is expected to arrive on the 26th inst., being treated on board with all the respect due to his rank as a captain. Paty de Cloum has been indicted in gaol on the charge of being a forger, and not as having made use of false documents as was originally reported.

At the Antwerp races to-day, the President being present, there was an demonstration of the anti-Dreyfusards against the President, and counter-cheers on the part of his supporters. Carried away by his excitement, Count Christian seized the President's box and attempted to strike him with a stick, but the blow was fortunately parried and the assailant was arrested. The police also arrested 150 others. The President was loudly cheered after the incident both in his box and also on his way back to Paris.

Emile Zola has returned to Paris and has announced his arrival to the authorities.

Rennes has been the scene of violent incidents during the day which were provoked by the anti-Jewish fanatics. Many arrests were made in consequence.

JUNE 5.—The government has resolved to impeach General Mercier before the senate, in connection with the charges of being directly concerned in the falsifications of documents relating to the Dreyfus case. It has also been resolved to institute proceedings against Estherhazy for the criminal use of documents abstracted from the secret "dossier," and to order a strict enquiry into the manner in which General Peltier investigated the conduct of Estherhazy.

The government has decided to remove Judge Tardif, who was the president of the court that absolved Paul Dardelle and Marcel Albert, and to suspend the chief prosecutor in the same case.

Three officers of the army who were amongst the prisoners arrested in connection with the assault on the President at Antwerp are to be tried by court martial.

General Roget has been ordered to take command of the troops in garrison in Oran.

Generals Boisdeffre and Gouze, who are seriously compromised by the revelations of Paty de Cloum are to be tried by the senate to-morrow in a high court.

Lient. Baudier, one of the companions of Major Baudier, has been censured for being mixed up in the insurrection against the President at Antwerp.

JUNE 6.—Telegrams from Cayenne say that Dreyfus received the news of the decision of the court of cassation with the greatest calmness.

Emile Zola does not intend to present himself before the courts for the present owing to illness of his advocate, Maître Leloir, who is recovering from a severe attack of typhoid fever.

The new Japanese minister to Brazil has arrived in Paris, and expects to leave there for Rio on the 10th inst.

All those prisoners concerned in the hostile insurrection against the President at Antwerp have been set at liberty with the exception of 33, who will be charged with the crime of rebellion.

The Senate, by 258 votes to 20, has passed an address of sympathy to the President, and have classified his assailants as enemies of the republic.

JUNE 7.—Dreyfus has refused to wear again the uniform to which he has again become entitled by the recent judgment of the court of cassation.

Telegrams of sympathy and congratulation continue to be received by the President of the republic, and amongst them were messages from Queen Victoria and the Pope.

There are alarming rumors of a royalist reaction setting in France, the movement being headed by several general officers. The affair at Antwerp is said to have been a prelude of the imminent revolt. The ministers recognise that there is danger and have taken the precaution amongst others of strengthening the guards around the President's palace.

The feeling in the provinces, especially in Rouen and Lyons, is in favor of the present government.

JUNE 8.—From all points of Europe telegrams continue to arrive in Paris, congratulating the President on his escape from injury on the previous Sunday. These messages the President does not wish published, but Cardinal Rampolla's has been given to the press.

His audience said that the antisemitic campaign had now attained proportions which meant war against the republic, and at this crisis the Church would place itself by the side of the republic.

The socialists of Paris have announced their intention to hold a manifestation of sympathy with the President on the race-course of Longchamps on Sunday next.

The civil courts have now granted a divorce to Mme Esterhazy from her husband, Walsh Esterhazy.

Count Christiani is to be tried on Tuesday next for his outrage on the President.

Telegrams from the Hague published in London say that the permanent presidency of story that the Infanta Isabel, having been

reprieved by the Queen-regent for placing a wreath on the tomb of Emilio Castelar, left the Bourse in high indignation and took up her residence in a private house. (The Infanta is an aunt of the young King.)

Several of the Madrid papers have called for the expulsion of Deputy Morata for having expressed sympathy with the Philippines. *El Correo* calls also for the expulsion of Sr. Pi y Margall on the same account.

Sr. Silveira called together a representative meeting of the Madrid press, and read to those present the report of the investigation of the treatment of the prisoners in Montjuich. He further added that he would support the plea for a revision of the trial of the anarchists of Barcelona.

## Great Britain.

JUNE 4.—In the *Times* to-day, Estherhazy confirms the confession he made some time ago that he was the author of the abomination, and again adds that he wrote it at the command of Col. Sandford.

JUNE 5.—The discussion of the bill allowing a grant to Lord Kitchener is still going on in the house of commons. Mr. A. J. Balfour is seeking to night warmly defended the Sirdar from the attacks made upon him in connection with the desecration of the Mahdi's tomb.

JUNE 6.—The British government is to-morrow to meet in conference with the United States on the question of limits in Alaska.

The Royal Geographical Society is about to present a medal to Major Mathewson, in recognition of his services to science.

Lord Kitchener arrived in London to-day to attend the Cape conference.

JUNE 7.—Telegrams from the Cape, published in London, say that the conference between President Kruger and the High Commissioner of Cape Colony has turned out to be fruitless of result. The news is said to have caused a great sensation in England, who say it is considered that war is now certain to break out. A Havas agency telegram from Bloemfontein says that the conference has had a good result in spite of there being no official statement to that effect.

During a sitting of the house of commons to-night, Mr. Wallace, M. P. died suddenly. There are two members of that in the house of commons, both Liberals representing South African constituencies. They are Dr. Robert Wallace for West Edinburgh, and Mr. Robert Wallace, Q. C., for Perth city.

JUNE 8.—The London press consuls the government to insist on President Kruger making satisfactory concessions or to declare war.

Mr. Balfour speaking on the subject of the Transvaal conference said that while he intended the breakdown of the negotiations in Bloemfontein, he still hoped to see a satisfactory arrangement of the South African difficulties arrived at without any interruption of friendly relations existing between Great Britain and the Transvaal.

Mr. Chamberlain, speaking in the house of commons, confirmed the news of the complete collapse of the negotiations at Bloemfontein and commanded the text of a telegram which he had sent to President Kruger demanding full satisfaction.

Telegrams from Havana say that General Maximo Gomez has issued still another manifesto in which he asks the Cubans to invite the aid of the Spaniards in defence of the autonomy of the island of Cuba.

The authorities in various points of the archipelago, fearing the development of epidemics on account of the excessive population, have refused to give shelter to thousands of starving natives, and have sent them to seek an asylum in Manila.

The house of lords has passed the bill granting to Lord Kitchener £30,000 for his services in the Transvaal.

Pretoria telegrams still insist that there was no agreement arrived at in Bloemfontein by which electoral freedom could be conceded to the foreigners resident in the Transvaal.

JUNE 9.—The *Times* correspondent in Paris says that the French government has appointed ex-Major Garriére of the school of law at Aix to serve as its representative at the new council of war which is to revise the Dreyfus case.

Mr. Chamberlain bashed a long audience with Lord Salisbury today over the Transvaal question, and it is rumored that Great Britain is disposed to take strong measures.

The English press is mostly hostile to the idea of a war with the Transvaal, but suggests that diplomatic means, at once decisive and firm, should first be tried.

Mr. St. John Brodrick, speaking on the subject of the foreign office estimates in the house of commons to-day, said that he expected good results to accrue from the agreement recently come to between Great Britain and Russia as to their spheres in China, and added that if Russia attempted to unite Pekin by railway to its lines in Manchuria, China would be counselled to throw over the proposal out of being passed to another power.

The dismountment conference has accepted a proposal of the British representative, which is to serve as a basis for the discussion of the creation of a permanent arbitration court.

President Kruger is now said to have determined to submit the views of Sir A. Milner to the *Volksraad*.

Fresh cases of the bubonic pest are reported as having broken out in Alexandria.

The new arbitration tribunal which is to be created is to be offered to the Pope.

JUNE 9.—Col. Piepart was set at liberty to-day, and at once left for Ville D'Avray to avoid all public manifestations. His release is only a provisional one.

The government is taking steps to insure perfect order at the races on Sunday next, but it is thought that under the circumstances the crowd will be a small one. The horses taking part in the race for the Grand Prix all bear names taken from revolutionary journals published in Paris.

M. Charles Dupuy and his cabinet have taken measures to meet and suppress any revolutionary movement that may break out in the country.

## THE LUPTON MEMORIAL.

On the 30th ult. a meeting was held at 41 Rue S. Bento, S. Paulo, for the purpose of considering the best means of carrying into effect a proposal to erect a memorial to the late Mrs. Lupton, in recognition of the important services rendered by that lady in connection with the English church and the Hospital Samaritano, and also in testimony of personal regard, and of regret for her untimely decease.

Mr. William Speers was elected permanent chairman; Mr. David Mitchell ion, treasurer, and Messrs. Pennington, Miller and James Gray, hon. secretaries. The following ladies agreed to serve on the committee:—Mrs. Speers, Mrs. Tonkin, Mrs. Eford, Mrs. Muley, Mrs. Buchanan, Mrs. Moulinier, Mrs. James Gray, Mrs. McNeil, Mrs. Wynd, Mrs. Walker, Mrs. Bonington, Mrs. Guillerme Ellis, Mrs. Nathunia, Mrs. David Mitchell, and Mrs. George King. A working committee of gentlemen was also elected.

After some informal discussion as to the most suitable shape which the memorial could take, an adjournment to Wednesday 7th inst. was resolved upon, in order to afford time for fuller consideration of this subject.

On the date fixed the adjourned meeting took place, when it was decided that a memorial window and tablet, with inscription, should be placed in the English church in the Rue dos Protestantes, S. Paulo; the amount necessary for this purpose to be provided by subscription of those interested. Mr. George King, architect, kindly offered to perform gratis the work of putting the window into its place.

A proposal to devote the entire product of the subscriptions to the endowment of a memorial bed at the Samaritano Hospital failed to find a seconder; there being a feeling that such an application of the money, though possessing strong recommendations from a charitable point of view, would only in a very imperfect and precarious way fulfil the purpose of a memorial.

A motion to hand over to the Samaritano Hospital any balance which might remain after paying the cost of the window and its accessories, was proposed at the meeting; but encountered no opposition for opposition on the part of the proposer of the Hospital bed endowment scheme, who stated that he entertained a strong conscientious objection on religious grounds to clinch decoration in the form of stained glass windows; and, as his proposal in favor of the Hospital had not been accepted in the form in which he made it, he directed the secretary to remove his name from the list of the committee, and signified his intention of devoting the sum of his intended contribution to some other object.

The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

S. Paulo, 9th June, 1899.

## R. C. I. A.

## MARRIED IN SINGLE.

This match was played on the Leybury ground on Sunday last, and resulted in a victory for the bachelors by 29 runs and 4 wickets. The chief feature of the game was that almost the whole of the married eleven were caught out, which speaks well for the bowlers and fielders, and little for the batsmen. P. C. Morrissey, however, saved the credit of the Bachelors by an excellent defence of his wicket and some pretty cuts for his 27 not out. For the Singles, H. Greaves did best with some hard hitting that put six 4's to his credit before he was neatly caught by W. Morrissey and dismissed for 64. G. Sims and Wilson batted very steadily and worked well for their 36 and 33 not out respectively. The scores were as under:—

## MARRIED.

W. Morrissey, c. Sims, b. Routh,..... 0  
H. J. Morrissey, run out,..... 0  
E. A. Roberts, b. Routh,..... 0  
R. Morrissey, c. Tootal, b. Routh,..... 3  
G. W. Nicolls, c. Hargreaves, b. Sims,..... 6  
W. H. Rolls, c. Tootal, b. Routh,..... 3  
P. C. Morrissey, not out,..... 27  
A. J. dos Sinos, c. Tatam, b. Routh,..... 0  
J. R. Wbyte, b. Barry, b. Routh,..... 2  
A. M. Hadlow, c. Routh, b. Sims,..... 12  
C. H. Allen, c. E. Morrissey, b. Sims,..... 4  
Extras ..... 4

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## SINGLE.

V. Tatam, c. White, b. Morrissey..... 0  
A. Stevens, b. W. Morrissey,..... 7  
E. Morrissey, b. w. b. Roberts,..... 1  
J. Routh, b. Roberts,..... 10  
E. A. Tootal, hit wicket, b. P. Morrissey,..... 10  
H. Hargreaves, c. W. Morrissey, b. Allen,..... 64  
W. T. Sims, not out,..... 46

A. C. Wilson, c. H. Lomas, b. P. Morrissey,..... 0  
P. Barry, did not bat,..... 0  
A. Breach, Extras,..... 19

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## THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor

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RIO DE JANEIRO, JUNE 13th, 1899.

THOSE extraordinary documents discovered in the secret archives of Puerto Alonso, on the Rio Acre, and published by the *Província do Pará*, seem to have had a very short day. They have been discredited and denied by the American and Bolivian ministers, and the government has expressed its belief that they were spurious. Very few people were really deceived by them, though the publication of the so-called accord in what appeared to be a verbatim copy, was well calculated to deceive. Unfortunately there are persons here as well as on the Amazon, who are desirous of fomenting unfriendly feelings between the two countries, and they have made the best use possible of the false reports to stir up suspicion and resentment against the representatives of the United States. They have even gone so far as to telegraph falsehoods from this city to a neighboring provincial capital in regard to the designs of an American war vessel now in dock here. Such falsehoods can of course work infinite harm, but in this case the opportunity has passed. The Pará invention was too clumsy and absurd, and it discounts all the other efforts in that direction. We are sorry that the American minister has gone so far as to seek to prove the friendly intentions of Americans, for there has been no reason whatever to doubt them. If anyone has been placed on the defensive by the Pará invention, it is the author of the falsehood, and not the American minister. There is not the slightest reason why a denial even should be offered, though good will and courtesy might counsel it, for the inventions were too clumsy and malicious to deceive any well-informed person. When the full truth is known, we are inclined to believe that all the explanations will belong to the other side.

AND as for the suspicions which seem to be behind these jealousies and re-crimes—the suspicion that Americans are harboring ambitious designs on the weaker states of this continent—there is absolutely no cause whatever for any such fear. We have seen nothing to warrant such an assumption beyond the irresponsible utterances of Cecil Rhodes, who thought he could see into our future on this side of the Atlantic as he is planning the future of the African continent. Benjamin Kidd has also published his views of what the great nations of the world will have to do with the tropics in the distant future. But even were his reasoning prophetic, it will not warrant the slightest anxiety on our part. Those who come after us a century or two hence may have to settle the problem, but it will not be before their time. The years of a nation are measured by generations, not by months. So far as our information goes, the American people of to-day have no thought whatever of despising their neighbors. The acquisition of the Philippines has to a certain extent unsettled their opinions

in regard to expansion, but the reaction is already appearing and we are confident that the good sense of Americans will lead them to retrace the steps already taken rather than repeat them. For their neighbors on this continent, they have nothing but good will and good wishes, and the suspicion that they are harboring aggressive designs does them gross injustice.

The bill authorizing the treasury to sell stamps on credit to merchants who have oil stocks to be stamped, is a concession of very doubtful value. The provision for monthly payments, and the penalties to be inflicted in case of failure, will only serve to place the merchant all the more completely at the mercy of the government. It will be much better to close up altogether. The new stamp regulations have increased the number and powers of spies and inspectors, who are now authorized to enter and search at all hours of the day and night. Life has become difficult enough before, but now the merchant is placed absolutely at the mercy of sneaks and spies who will make it impossible for him to carry on business without adding largely to his expenditures on blackmail. If they were prosperous they might meet this new infliction without fear, but unhappily the prosperous merchant or manufacturer is now a rarity. And because of his misfortunes, the vultures are gathering in ever increasing numbers.

SAN ANTONIO of Padua is a great saint, and his memory is venerated all the world over. To-day is his feast day and the bells are clanging as we write, calling the people to mass, for nowhere is the Portuguese saint more venerated than here in Brazil. That is all right and proper, but our readers will be surprised to know that the Portuguese and Brazilian governments have honored (?) him by enlisting him in the army and paying him a small salary. Since 1797, the saint who died in 1231 has worked his way from sergeant-major in a line regiment up to the post of lieutenant-colonel in 1814. His promotion was most extraordinarily slow, but that was probably due to his decided objection to turn up on parade and his dissatisfaction with the miserable sum of sixty milreis per month. It was hard to get along with when the uniform was at par, but with the degenerate shrimplasters at present it is scarcely enough to pay his celestial washerwoman. All his brother officers are better paid, and the holy saint on that account declines to sign the pay-sheets except by proxy. San Antonio had many temptations in his life, but we fancy the strongest he ever had was to desert from the Brazilian army, as he can't get his official pay even in funding bonds.

WHEN the foul-killer comes this way, he will surely have his hands full of work. On the 8th the *Diário Popular* of São Paulo printed, in large type, a telegram from Rio which certainly beats the record. It first says that public sentiment is against the American minister because of the evasive replies given to the charges telegraphed from Pará. Then a statement is repeated from the *Imprensa* that Capt. Todd had asked Admirál Noronha for 25 men and arms to man the ship under his command while in the dock. The *Imprensa* had asked, with owl-like wisdom, where Capt. Todd had left his armament and munitions, which was designed to be a poser, in view of a Pará telegram about the "Wilmington" having furnished these articles to the Iquitos revolutionists. The writer forgets, however, that vessels of war are not allowed to enter dock with ammunition on board. And then comes the clincher! "This news has caused serious alarm," says the telegram to the *Diário*, "reports being current that the ship has entered dock so that the officers can easily verify the value of the island's position, the locations of the forts, etc., etc. *Os aviões não se acham muito dispostos*." Certainly not a mind that can conceive such rubbish is not expected to be well disposed to anything! The sooner these mischievous makers are sent to the electric asynt, the better!

AMONG the passengers from New York by the L. & H. st. "Coleridge," which arrived at Pernambuco on the 3rd inst., were Prof. J. C. Branner and five students, who have come to Brazil, through the generous assistance of Prof. Alexander Agassiz, to complete certain geological studies of the coast of Brazil which were begun under Prof. C. Fred. Hart's geological commission many years ago. These studies include the red formation between Pernambuco and Bahia, where Prof. Branner's party will be engaged during the next two or three months, and it is possible that their explorations will extend still further to the south. Prof. Branner, who is vice-president and professor of geology at Leland Stanford University, California, is well known here in Brazil, having been a member of the Hart geological commission, and having subsequently visited Brazil twice, once to study insect pests for the agricultural department, and the second time in search of a suitable fibre for Edison's incandescent lamp. He is familiar with the country from the Amazon down, and especially with some of the districts which he is now visiting. There has been some slight delay, we understand, in beginning work at Pernambuco, owing to official formalities, but these should now be terminated and the necessary permission given for the explorations. The reports of these scientific studies in Brazil, it is needless to add, can not fail to be of the

greatest benefit to the country, and our colleagues of the press should not fail to give them every encouragement.

## LEGISLATIVE NOTES

JUNE 5.—Senate.—The senators for Pará discussed political affairs in that state.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy Mell Rego read a letter giving an account of affairs in Mato Grosso. One of the statements made in that letter refers to the intervention of federal troops in the election at Cuiabá.

JUNE 6.—Senate.—In an executive session the senate confirmed several diplomatic appointments.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy Mell Rego opposed the transfer of the national guard to the war department. Deputies Enéas Martins, Balsírio, Serzedelo, Beno de Andrade, Augusto Montenegro and Cassiano spoke on the telegrams from Pará in relation to the alleged agreement between the diplomatic representatives of the United States and Bolivia for upholding Bolivia's claims to disputed territory on the rivers Pará, Acre and Jaco.

JUNE 7.—Senate.—The committee on finance reported against the bill for the loan of £1,000,000 from the federal treasury to each of the states of Maranhão, Piauí, Rio Grande do Norte, Paraíba and Goiás. The committee on the constitution reported in favor of the bill.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputies Erico Coelho and Tosta opposed the transfer of the national guard to the war department. The latter spoke in favor of adopting, in a modified form, the military system of Switzerland.

JUNE 8.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputies Heredí de Sá and Barbosa Lima discussed the iron bill.

JUNE 9.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—The army bill was voted in 2nd discussion, the provision for transferring the national guard to the war department being rejected. The chamber began the discussion of the bill reported by the special committee on the new tax regulations. This bill provides for the sale of stamps on credit to business men. Deputy Heredí de Sá gave notice that he would offer an amendment permitting business men to stamp their merchandise in the set of six. Deputy Alcindo Guinára defended the bill.

JUNE 10.—Senate.—The senate discussed the bill for paying to D. Faustino Centeno da Silva and her son the sum of £13,550 for horses and cattle seized by the government troops during the war in Rio Grande do Sul.

## COFFEE NOTES

The municipality of Bariri, S. Paulo, has about five millions of coffee trees planted of various ages. Its first crop will be gathered this year, which is estimated at 150,000 arrobas of coffee.

A coffee plantation at Moçâembé, S. Paulo, was recently sold at judicial auction for the sum of £90,000, its valuation being 202,000s. The plantation contained 112,000 coffee trees, 5,000 arrobas of picked coffee, coffee-cleaning machinery, buildings, saw-mill, etc., etc. It looks like a decided sacrifice.

## PROVINCIAL NOTES

Telegrams from Piauí say that political disturbances in that state still continue.

The yellow-fever epidemic in Juiz de Fora has greatly declined, very few cases now being reported.

It is reported that new gold deposits have been discovered on the margins of Rio Itapuri, in the state of Bahia.

There are complaints of the arbitrary conduct of the police authorities at S. Fidélis in the state of Rio de Janeiro.

Complaints are made by the Polish colonists at Tamandaré, Pará, of the kidnapping of girls by well-known natives.

Two prisoners recently discharged from the São Paulo penitentiary have made complaints of the bad treatment received there.

The municipal authorities of Belém have asked for tenders to make two avenues there. The tenders are to be opened on the 30th inst.

Yellow-fever cases continue to appear at Bahia, and will probably continue to do so until the sanitary conditions of the place are greatly improved.

In the city of Pará, according to telegrams of the 10th inst., there is scarcity of water, which in some instances, it is said, has been sold for 50s per hogshead.

The advocates of the policy of rallying around the President are called "concentrators," and the governor of Minas Geraes is said to be one of the leaders of the movement.

A telegram from Pará says that the state government of Amazonas has replaced the Bolivian authorities at Puerto Alonso, on the Rio Acre, from which place they were recently expelled by a mob led by a local judicial authority.

The Rio de Janeiro state assembly is now thrashing out its crop of taxes. The state needs good laws and a certain amount of enlightened administration, but it will get nothing but political intrigue and personal rivalry. And in the meantime, its industries will be dissipated.

An absurd story is telegraphed from Pará to the effect that Gov. Paes de Carvalho purchased the documents published by the *Província do Pará* relating to an accord between Ministers Bryan and Paravicini, and paid too much for them. The Pará reporters seem to take it for granted that no story can be too absurd for Brazilian credulity.

—A Maná journal says that the city of Manicoré is in a state of complete anarchy. Arbitrary arrests have been made, prominent citizens have been assaulted and others have been forced to leave the town.

—Some days ago at Serra Azul, Pará, a police commissioner at the head of a force attacked the electoral enrolling board, which was defended by national guards and other citizens. Two captains of the national guard and a citizen were wounded, the latter mortally. The work of enrollment was suspended.

—A Bahia paper says that about 4,000 persons are collected at Formosa, on the Rio Preta, and are engaged in collecting rubber. Their camping place is called "a new Canudos" because they refuse to yield obedience to the local authorities. Before sending an army against them, would it not be well to find out what the said local authorities have been trying to do?

—Recent telegrams from Mato Grosso state that a large body of adherents of the governor was expected to attack the plantation of Col. João Pedro, son-in-law of Senator Gómez Ponce. This force had captured a messenger of the colonel's and seized the correspondence that he was carrying. Another force is said to have set out for Rosário for the purpose of capturing Pedro Ponce, who has been elected to the vice-presidency.

—It is asserted in Rio Grande do Sul that the object of the *estadista* government in the agreement which it has made with the general government for the repression of smuggling is merely to obtain additional means of overawing its adversaries. The agreement places at its disposal a large number of custom-house guards and considerable sums of money from the federal treasury. A Buenos Aires telegram of yesterday says that another federalist revolution is brewing in that state.

—Between Deputy Glycerio and the governor of the state of S. Paulo there was on the 4th inst. a conference at which some of the friends of both were present. Accounts of what occurred at that conference are conflicting, but there seems to be no doubt of Glycerio's having proposed a military alliance, which was rejected. It has been stated, but contradicted, that Glycerio also proposed his own re-election and the exclusion of Seabra from the number of the deputies to be re-elected from Bahia.

—On the 7th inst. the committee on the constitution and legislation in the legislature of the state of Rio de Janeiro reported a bill for annulling the governor's intervention in the municipal affairs of Campos. In this bill the governor is instructed to remove the incumbents whom he had installed in the respective municipal offices and to vindicate the authority of the municipal chamber of which Capt. Antônio Pereira Givinha is president and of the justices of the peace whose election had been recognized by that chamber.

## RAILROAD NOTES

The sale of excursion tickets on the Central, good for 40 days and at reduced rates, began on the 10th inst.

The president of the tribunal of accounts has ordered the registration of the payment of £12,411,873 to the Empreza Industrial Brasileira for coal furnished to the Central railway in the month of April.

At the annual ordinary general meeting of shareholders of the Alagoas railway, the chairman, Mr. John Benton, said the surplus of receipts over expenses for the past year was £9,630,000 which at 7.5d. d. and £2,926 12s. 4d. This surplus was earned last year in spite of an extraordinary drought, which succeeded four years of abnormally rains. After paying a high compliment to Mr. H. H. Hynes, the new superintendent, the chairman announced a 3 per cent dividend for the year free of income tax. In another column we quote from the *Financial News* on some of the remarks made by Mr. Benton in his very lucid address.

The weekly returns of the Recife and São Francisco railway for the week ended 6th inst. show decreases all round, and those for the week ended 13th inst. are no more satisfactory. This is probably due to the causes we published in our last issue, but the prospects of the new sugar crop are good. The approximate traffic receipts for the week ended May 6th last were £25,360,000 as against £34,913,559 in the corresponding week of last year. The receipts for the week ended May 13th were £25,058,000 as compared with the receipts in the corresponding week of 1898. The total receipts from the 1st January this year to 13th inst. were £68,491,920 against £64,650,620 earned in the same period last year. If Mr. Dales' freight report is to be relied upon, and we think it is, the coming prolific sugar harvest will greatly increase receipts.

The traffic on the S. Paulo railway during the month of May consisted of 44,161 tons of inward cargo, 11,561 tons of outward cargo, 14,571 tons of local traffic and 101,270 passengers. In the previous year during May 40,842 tons of inward cargo were handled, 12,546 tons of outward cargo and 17,723 tons of local traffic, while the number of passengers carried was 100,032. Since the first of the year there has been an increase of inward cargo of 25.8 tons of outward cargo of 2,011 tons, but local traffic from station to station on the system has decreased by 3,152 tons and the number of passengers has diminished by 12,925. The receipts for the two weeks ended April 15th (which we found in the London papers) show that the present year has resulted better than the last so far. Up to that date, £17,199 had been earned against £11,460 in the same period in 1898.

The traffic receipts on the Leopoldina railway for the week ended 3rd inst. amounted to 295,112,000 as compared with 286,297,000 in the corresponding week of last year.

The Juiz de Fora *Jornal do Commercio* of the 11th says that the last shipment of gold from that state to Rio de Janeiro was valued at 50,512\$, on which the Central railway collected a freight charge of 3,355\$.

The fourth ordinary general meeting of the Porto Alegre and New Hamburg railway shareholders was held in London on the 28th April. The chairman announced that the 27 miles of their line had produced £39,029 in the past year, which was £808 less than in the preceding year. The manager, Mr. Tweedie, had made considerable reductions in his working expenses which were £37,111, or £2,727 less than in 1897. This economy had been effected in spite of floods which repeatedly stopped traffic at points, and of a hurricane which caused considerable damage to station buildings and rolling stock in New Hamburg on 11th June last. The government had only paid the half-yearly guarantee on April 3rd, which accounted for the delay in holding the meeting. A dividend of 4s per share was declared, which with the interim dividend, made 8s per share for the year.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Compagnie Générale des Chemins de Fer Brésiliens took place in Paris on the 27th April. The main line from Paranaguá to Carioba (111 kilometres) during 1898 earned gross receipts of 4,955,13 francs and the working expenses were 2,506,739 francs, leaving a net surplus of receipts amounting 2,448,376 francs. In 1897, the gross receipts were 4,575,543 francs, the working expenses 2,529,672 and the net surplus 2,348,671 francs. The extensions (506 kilometres) in 1898 had gross receipts of 1,375,716 francs against 4,310,111 francs in 1897. The disbursements were 2,389,655 francs as compared with 2,579,039, and the net result in the previous year. The total result of the working of the whole line amounted to 1,197,057 francs in 1898 against 4,079,743 in 1897. The proportion of working expenses to receipts was reduced from 55% in 1897 to 52% in 1898. The average earning per kilometre over the whole system was 22,200 francs. A dividend of 4 per cent was declared. The main line has steadily improved its traffic year by year since 1889 when the total receipts were 2,217,129 francs, and the traffic has steadily improved on the extensions from 1,557,182 francs in 1893. The sum of 1,525,876 francs has been carried forward.

## SHIPPING NOTES

The U. S. cruiser "Montgomery" left for Montevideo on the 9th inst.

In view of rough weather outside the departure of the Brazilian evolutionary squadron was postponed from the 7th to the 10th inst.

It is said that the projected steamship company, to run between Pará and Santos, has been organized. Its capital is said to be 2,000,000\$, which would about cover the cost of two steamers.

A telegram to S. Paulo on the 7th says that the minister of marine (Alvino J. Balthazar da Silveira) had resolved to resign because of the impossibility of realizing the reforms in the navy recommended in his report.

The passengers who arrived in Rio on the 7th inst. from the south, by the S. N. C. steamer "Oracá" were: Dr. A. Castro, Mr. and Mrs. J. Orlando, Messrs. L. Tintner, B. J. Cavalcanti and H. de Castilho.

The departure by the same steamer for Europe, were the following: Miss Annie Jackson, Mr. A. Gifford and Mr. Emil Baumberg.

The gunboat "Guaporé" has again returned to Pará from the Amazon country with illness on board. It is stated that when the vessel arrived at Pará all the officers and men were ill except two. It seems that the ill patients of marine failed to furnish to the gunboat the supplies necessary for the health of the officers and crew. And yet the minister wrote more ships!

A curious rumour got abroad to the effect that the "Nord American" foundered the day before yesterday off Rio. This report was however, immediately denied, it being that no one knew where it sprung from. Considerable concern was expressed at the time since Messrs. Christopher & Co., the agents, are known to be on board.—*Times*, Buenos Aires, May 28.

The Empereur Virgilio do Brazil resumes the steamship service on the Rio S. Francisco on July 2nd and will have a grand inauguration on that day. Two new steamers, the "Príncipe de Moraes" and "Severino Vieira" will be added to the service. A Bahia telegram says that the governor will be present at the inauguration at Joazeiro, and that the American minister is also expected.

The P. S. N. Co's "Oracá" arrived in Rio on the 6th inst. from Europe, brought the following passengers: Misses B. Boyle, Elsie Strong and 1st Adelaida, Mr. and Mrs. Ferreira, Mrs. E. Lima, Viscount F. Oliveira, Messrs. F. Kowarich Jr., Lima Braga, H. da Costa Souto, Dr. V. Vans G. Howes, Samuel M. Mair, V. Ferreira and Antonio Giraudo.

The passengers who left Rio on the 8th inst. by the same steamer for the south were as follows: Mr. and Mrs. V. Almeida, Dr. and Mrs. A. C. Real, Mrs. E. Goldenberg, Dr. T. de Loureiro, Messrs. E. E. Gardner, Mr. C. de Mello, Antonio Rossi, G. Fernandes, W. H. Heap, A. Navoa, João Bernardes and Francisco Trave.

The Italian cruiser "Etruria" entered this port on the 7th inst., with the customary exchange of salutes.

The Br. str "Blackheath," bound from Cardiff to Santos with coal, arrived at Bahia on the 7th in distress, having collided with the Nor. br "Ceará" on the 22nd inst. The latter, bound from Môlhe to Buenos Aires with lumber, was sunk and her crew of 18 persons was received on board the "Blackheath." The steamer was badly damaged, and two men were badly injured by an explosion of coal gas.

Friends with relatives coming from abroad who have called at Brazilian ports need not trouble themselves much to run down to the port to meet them as the passengers will not be fined for five days after their arrival, the health board having decided that until boats and others arriving here from Brazilian ports shall be subjected to five days quarantine and be disinfected twice at an interval of forty-eight hours.—*Times*, Buenos Aires, June 1.

If the Rio rate of exchange keeps over 7½ d., it may suit steamers homeward bound to carry live-stock to Rio at £3 per head, instead of accepting the higher rate in Europe. An opportunity is thus offered to develop the cattle trade with all ports on the Brazilian coast from Rio north, while agents or owners should move in the matter of securing light port dues for steamers calling to land live-stock only. Trade with Brazil has remained active for parcels to all ports from the River Plate to Rio, the rates remaining firm at 17s. to 18s. from up-river and 16s. to 17s. from below bar. A steamer was fixed from Rosarito in Rio, when at 20s. and a sailing vessel was taken up for the same destination at \$2.30 for my, beyond which the business done has been entirely in parcels.—*Times*, Buenos Aires.

The new steamer "Brumbaré" recently built by Messrs. D. and W. Henderson & Co. for Messes. Lympert & Holt's thus described by *Fair Play*:—The vessel, which is one of a number that have been specially designed for the River Plate cattle trade, has been constructed under British Corporation rules. Her length is 330 ft., and she will carry a dead weight cargo of 6,500 tons. She has been provided with a powerful set of triple-expansion engines. Three single-cylinder boilers, fitted with Messrs. Howden's system of forced draught, and working at a pressure of 18 lbs., supply the steam. A shade deck extends right fore and aft on the vessel, on which it is intended to carry sheep, while the main deck is fitted with permanent cattle fittings to the construction and arrangement of which special attention has been given in order that they might conform to all the requirements of the board of agriculture and the Argentine government. The system of ventilation of the cattle-deck, and the arrangements for a fresh water supply to the animals, are of the most efficient character. In addition to the cattle, the steamer is able to carry a large quantity of general cargo. The accommodation provided for the crewmen is much superior to that to be found in the usual type of the cattle-steamers, including bunks, etc., and it is hoped that this will induce more respectable class of men to take charge of live-stock homewards from the River Plate. The "Brumbaré," a sister ship to the "Brumbaré," has just made a passage to the River Plate in the short time of 21 days and 9 hours.

## LOCAL NOTES

The funds thus far discovered in the contabilidade da marinha amount to gares.

The 25th anniversary of the Postal Union will be celebrated at Berne, Switzerland, on 9th October next.

Our latest advice of Consul Seeger was that he had arrived at Buenos Aires and, with Mrs. Seeger, will soon return to this city.

A Buenos Aires telegram of the 9th inst. says that President Roca will embark for Rio Janeiro on the frigate "Belgrano" on 29th July next.

The commanders and officers of the "Wilmington" and "Montgomery" were presented to President Campos Salles on Thursday last by Minister Bryan.

The commanders and officers of the American naval vessels "Wilmington" and "Montgomery" paid a formal visit to the President on the 8th inst.

The Argentine minister goes up to the Sezair to take a look at the S. Francisco, will it be suggested that he is spying out the land preparatory to that anticipated Anglo-Saxon invasion?

On Wednesday a prisoner was murdered by another at the castel do Detenção and three inmates succeeded in escaping from the castel encarceração. Two of the latter have been caught and re-incarcerated.

The minister of marine has suspended indefinitely (dismissed?) the 1st and 2nd entry clerks in the audit section of the marine department, who are said to be responsible for the frauds discovered there.

Great preparations are being made here and in other places to celebrate the anniversary of the death of Floriano Peixoto. The celebration, in our opinion, merits the cordial co-operation of every citizen.

Amongst the passengers by the "Oracá" on the 7th inst. was Miss Jackson, matron of the Strangers' Hospital here, who has gone home for a holiday. During her absence Miss Swithunwill be acting matron.

The chief of police has issued orders prohibiting the sale of tickets at theatres before 6:30 p. m. and after 8:30 p. m. This is going too far. We should be permitted to engage reserved seats or boxes during the day.

— Senator Lauro Soárez arrived here on the 11th inst. from Pará, over a month after the opening of congress. He was met by his personal friends with a brass band.

— One of the Paraná senators has gone home for a month. The free and easy way in which congressional discharge their duties is worthy of note. If they do not take the affairs of government seriously, how can they expect the rest of us to do it?

— Three prisoners escaped from the castel de rurégão on the evening of the 7th inst. One was captured soon after, and another was captured the following day. Their escape was discovered so quickly that they had no time to leave the vicinity of the prison. The third is still at large.

— Small-pox is evidently increasing rapidly in this city, and the sanitary district inspector is asleep as usual. It is charged by the *Press* that deaths have occurred in tenements, and no disinfection of the rooms has followed. It is not strange, in view of this, that epidemics increase so rapidly in this city.

— A Buenos Aires telegram of 9th inst. says that the Spanish dramatic company, which includes the celebrated actress María Guerrero, is to give ten performances in Rio in September next and six in S. Paulo. The pieces played will be all of the best Spanish classics, but "Cyrano de Bergerac" will form part of the repertoire.

— How does the *Jornal do Commercio* explain those telegrams from Pará of the 5th inst., which announced that Minister Paracelso would come to Rio de Janeiro, when that gentleman was so far on his way as to arrive here on the 6th? There must be a considerable error (ignorance) in Pará, or else the intrigue is boldly managed.

— The eminent French composer Camille Saint-Saëns arrived here on the 7th inst., by the Italian str. "Duchesse in Gemma." He went at once to Petrópolis where he remains some eight or ten days, after which he will come down to this city to arrange for two musical recitals. Afterwards he will visit São Paulo and give two recitals there.

— It is stated that Deputy Mayrink is proposing to offer a bill authorizing the government to enter into an accord with creditors for the payment of debts whenever they have secured judicial sentences in their favor. This is right and should be enacted at once. The sentence of a court should be obeyed by the government just as promptly as by a private citizen.

— On Sunday the Naval Club held its annual meeting. Telegrams from naval officers in various parts of the country and from the governor of Bahia were received. There was a memorial to the Club in honor of Admiral Silveira da Gama, in memory of whose memory services were made by Lieutenants Tum and Vânia Buarque. Among the toasts drunk was one of the latter of these officers to Gav. Láz. Vianini.

— The *Jornal do Commercio* says that the *Brasil* committed in the castel do Detenção on Wednesday is a logical consequence of the negligence and lack of discipline which has long existed in that establishment, and that the administration must be held responsible for it. Complaints have again and again been made of the abuses committed there, and of the negligence of the administration, but to no effect.

— On Thursday President Campos Salles went to examine building No. 92 Rui Barbosa, which he is said to intend purchasing (virtually) at his own expense from the Edinburgh insurance company for the purpose of using it as a residence for G. V. Bryan during the latter's stay in this city. This will be a good lesson for Bryan, when Queen Victoria goes to Nice. The villa which she is accustomed to occupy at her own expense, should be purchased and placed at her free disposal.

— On Thursday Minister Sevirio Vieira's birthday was made the occasion of an important political demonstration in his honor. The Bahia congressional delegation presented him a gold card on which were engraved the following significant words which, when in the sentence, he had quoted in one of his speeches:—

— The citizens who die on the battlefield in defence of his country is not more worthy of honor than he who has the self-abnegation to die office rather than break the law. These are noble words, and we should like to see them observed everywhere.

— The diplomatic representatives of the United States and Bolivia called on the minister of foreign affairs on the 7th inst. and formally denied the authenticity of the accord attributed to them by telegrams from Pará. We do not know whether, or not, they asked to have the originals of the alleged accord and correspondence sent down to Rio de Janeiro for examination. It is said that the president has expressed his disbelief in the authenticity of the papers said to have been discovered at Puerto Alouso, and that he then steps should at once be taken to discover the author of the fraud.

## PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

*Revista Jurídica*, for May; organ of the students of the free course of juridical and social sciences.

*Statistical Annual for 1899*; compiled and edited by Charles B. Murray, editor of *The Cincinnati Price Current*. As we have before stated this is one of the most complete and accurate statistical compilations within its special field that we receive. It covers the provision and grain trade, live stock and beef trade and crop statistics. It is highly useful to every person interested in those branches of production and trade.

*U. S. Consular Reports*; No 224, for May. This number of the monthly issue of consular reports is an exceptionally interesting one, but for Brazil the particular point of interest will be Commissioner Wardington's report to the British Board of Trade on the "Commerce and Industries of Brazil."

*Portlet do Museu Paracatu*; for December, 1898. This important scientific review contains articles on "The artful state of knowledge in regard to the Indians of Brazil," by Dr. E. A. Galli (editor of the *Brasil*), "Archaeological Studies relative to Brazil," by the same author, "The Amazonian legend of the 'Caué,'" by the same author, the initial contribution to the study of the fishes of the Amazon and Guiana, by the same author, "Notes upon the 'Uchi,'" by Dr. J. Huber, and a contribution to the study of the Amazon flora, also by Dr. Huber. The *Portlet* will be highly appreciated by all scientific men.

*Revista do Asociación do Hospital Evangelico Luminoso*, for the year ending 31st March 1898. The treasurer's report shows that the association had a balance of 3,752\$150 left over from the preceding year, and the receipts of the year amounted to 20,933\$960, making a total of 24,705\$810. Of this amount 21,355\$50 were expended on hospital buildings and 1,753\$420 on other items, leaving a balance of 1,559\$920 to be carried forward. The building of the hospital is going forward slowly. The funds can be raised to cover the cost of the work. The property is now valued at 66,763\$95, and it is hoped that the buildings will soon be in a condition to meet the wishes of those who initiated and have carried on the important work. Those who feel an interest in the foundation of a Protestant hospital in this city would unquestionably find this enterprise worthy of their benevolence.

## BUSINESS NOTES

The Lloyd Brasileiro Co. has asked for permission to import at Pernambuco 10,000 tons of coal free from duty.

The town of Lídu, São Paulo, has resolved to adopt the electric system of public lighting, and will invite proposals.

It is stated that an important commercial house of Santos has purchased the Jundiaí tramway line, whose service has been suspended.

The state of Bahia has restored the company Bahiana to favor and its resumed paying the subsidy enjoyed by that steamship company.

The *Associação Commercial de Ceará* has proposed against the new tax regulations. It contends that the so-called consumption taxes are unconstitutional.

The exports to Brazil in the first four months of 1899 from Buenos Aires were 7,123 tons of maize, 1,141,5 tons of wheat, 226,957 bags of done and 12,346 bags of wool, amongst general merchandise.

The *fair do Commercio* of Sunday last published with 12 columns of auction advertisements, each column measuring 25 inches in length. Does the minister of finance see nothing significant in this?

The state assembly of Pará has voted an interest guarantee of 6 per cent to be rendered to a financial institution which will issue loans to agriculture and other industries. The guarantee is to be capital employed.

During the first four months of this year, there were sent from Rosario to Beazil 154,015 tons of hay, 1,902 tons of wheat, 3,503 tons of maize, 1,218 tons of flour. In that period only one Brazilian vessel entered the port.

A Bahia telegram of the 8th says that the municipal authorities have given the Queluz water company eight days in which to reopen the private water taps and maintain in them their private water supply, and an equal period in which to close the Campinas supply which belongs to the municipality. It looks like making war on the company.

It is just a little singular at first sight, but we presume it is all right after all. The Lloyd Brasileiro asked the treasury for exemption from import duties on 18,000 barrels of oil, but the minister demurred. "It is a lot of oil," he said, homelyaphically, "So it is," replied the directors; "it is quite a mistake, we only want a tenth of that quantity!"

We have repeatedly pointed out that there is a good market in Liverpool for castor oil seed which is almost entirely a waste product in Brazil where the plant grows spontaneously as a weed. Sixteen millets per 12 pounds should tempt some enterprising capitalist to supply the Liverpool market. On the 13th ult., there were 840 bags from Bombay and 12 from Peru for sale there, and not a single bag from Brazil.

Several travellers have left Manchester for Brazil during the past week. In Buenos Aires their prospects should be good if the increased customs receipts during the March quarter are maintained. In Brazil the improved condition of affairs must, it is believed, shortly have the effect of raising the rate of exchange at Rio de Janeiro, especially in view of the approaching coffee crop and increased exportation.—*Teleg. Mercury*, May 13.

It will be useful for the afflicted citizen to know that when he wants to get the signature of a Brazilian consul certified at the foreign office, he must first go to the treasury to pay the stamp tax and then to the foreign office to get the certificate. Should the signature be attached to a legal document, the latter must be measured first, and should the dimensions exceed a certain standard, he must pay for the excess. It is an elaborate system to squeeze fees out of him and to occupy time.



Daily receipts and shipments of cotton at Rio de Janeiro		
Ketchins.....	86,41	12,157
Shipments U. S. States.....	8,734	9,582
Europe.....	5,369	3,600
Cape.....	290	500
River Plate, etc.....	61	40
Costa Rica.....	12,405	11,937
Total shipments.....	204,515	201,020
Stocks.....	304,230	300,420
Average quot. No. 7 N. Y. per arroba.....	304,230	300,420
N. Y. spot quot. No. 5.....	304,230	300,420
Exchange on London.....	304,230	300,420
Steamer freight & 5% primage		
Receipts at Santos.....	304,230	300,420
Stock at Santos.....	304,230	300,420

## SHIPPING NEWS.

## ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

JUNE 5.

HAMMUR.—Ceru, Eng. Coal; 405 tons; Warnecke; 76 ds; similars to order.

## DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

JUNE 5.

SHIP ISLAND.—Nor. bk. *Urania*; 1,307 tons; Andersen ballast.SAPEL.—Nor. bk. *Ringhorne*; 86 tons; Noonland; ballast.

JUNE 6.

BALTIMORE.—Amer. bk. *Priscilla*; 611 tons; Springs teen; coffee.

JUNE 7.

PORT-ELISABETH.—Nor. bk. 453 tons; *Olivia*; Christiansen; coffee.

JUNE 10.

NEW ORLEANS.—Port. sp. *America*; 90 tons; Marques; ballast.

## FREIGHTS.

NEW YORK. 1-35 cents and 5% primage per bag of 60 kilos.

GENOA. 1-30 francs and 10% primage per ton of 1,000 kilos.

MARSFIELD. 1-30 francs and 10% primage per ton of 1,000 kilos.

SOUTHAMPTON. 1-25 shillings and 5% primage per ton of 1,000 kilos.

LONDON. 1-30 shillings and 5% primage per ton of 1,000 kilos.

BREMEN. 1-30 shillings and 5% primage per ton of 1,000 kilos.

HAVRE. 1-17 francs, so centimes and 10% primage per ton of 600 kilos.

ANTWERP. 1-35 shillings and 5% primage per ton of 1,000 kilos.

BORDEAUX. 1-40 francs and 10% primage per ton of 600 kilos.

LIVERPOOL. 1-35 shillings and 5% primage per ton of 1,000 kilos.

P. ARENAS. 1-60 shillings and 5% primage per ton of 1,000 kilos.

MONTEVIDEO. 1-3000 per bag of coffee.

BUENOS AIRES. 1-3000 per bag of coffee.

## Imports.

**Flour.**—The receipts for the week were 1,200 barrels ex *Coldstream* from New York and 1,000 bags ex *Flame* from the River Plate. The market is unchanged in quotation and continues steady. The ruling prices are those we give below.

Trieste..... nominal  
Richmond 1st..... 5000 3000

do 2nd..... nominal

Baltimore 1st..... 30,000 7,000

do 2nd..... 30,000 36,000

Western and Interior..... nominal

River Plate..... 25,000 28,000

Locri Mills..... 30 33,000

**Coffee.**—The C. B. C. brought 1,000 tons from *Porto* and 1,000 cases from *Hamburg*, and the *Colombia* 1,000 tubs and 200 cases from New York. The stock in first hands consists of 100 Gaspes and 5,000 Halifax tubs and 3,000 St. John tubs. The latest quotations give Gaspes at 62s. *Hamburg* from *Essex* and 60s. *St. John* from *Essex* to 100 cases and Norwegian at 80s.  
Lard.—From New York the *Chelmsford* brought 6,075 kgs and 250 cases last week. The market is quiet with small demand but the prices of last week have been maintained. American pork is quoted wholesale from 15s. per pound, and native pork from 16s.00 to 18s. per kilo.

**Rice.**—The receipts for the past week were 51,500 bags ex *Essex* and 100 bags ex *Colombia* from *London*. There has been a good steady demand and with the little stock hand price has fallen slightly. Best quality *Rangoon* is 10s. per bag and *St. John* at 9s. per bag. *Rangoon* is 10s. per bag and second quality at 9s.50 per bag. The *Essex* grade is quoted at 10s. per kilo.

**Pitch Pine.**—There have been no arrivals. The market is weak, and prices are low. Brokers quote 8s.00 per dozen nominal.

**White Pine.**—There were no arrivals. The market is steady at 16s. per kilo.

**Sunred Pine.**—No receipts. The market is dull and prices are quoted nominal.

**Swedish Pine.**—Receipts nil. The market is as dull as it can be.

**Kerosene.**—There have been no arrivals, and last week the quote of exchange the week market of last week has managed to preserve its prices from 9s.00 to 9s.50 per case wholesale.

**Turpentine.**—Arrivals nil. The demand continues to be a good one and the market is firm at 18s.00 to 18s.50 per kilo.

**Rosin.**—There were no receipts last week. The demand is slack but prices have maintained their level. Dark grades still sell at 12s.00 per barrel, and light grades at 8s.00 per barrel.

**Cement.**—The *Carl* brought 600 barrels from Hamburg. The market continues firm with Belgian selling from 17s.00 to 19s.00 per barrel, and English coming from 16s.00 to 18s.00 per barrel.

**India, Coton.**—Receipts nil. The demand has fallen and prices have fallen. The rates now quoted range from 6s.00 to 7s.00 per bag.

**Bran.**—There have been no receipts from abroad, and the demand is a very small one. The produce of the local mills is still being sold at 2s.00 per 40 kilos.

**Hay.**—No arrivals. The stock is still a heavy one but prices have slightly improved from 15s. to 17s. per kilo. The brokers now quote from 15s. to 17s. per kilo.

**Coin.**—The only vessel that arrived last week was the *Wenington Hall* which brought 2,000 tons from Cardiff.

**Rum.**—There was an average supply during the week, and prices in several cases went down as will be seen from the following table:

Pernambuco and Maceió..... 270,000-375,000

Bahia and Aracaju..... 260,000-370,000

Campôs..... 260,000-370,000

Angra and Paraty..... 280,000

Parahyba..... 260,000-370,000

Alcohol of 36 to 38 deg..... 440,000-450,000

ditto 40 deg..... 450,000-465,000

## Arrivals of foreign steamers.

DATE NAME FROM CONSIGNMENT TO

JUNE 5	Reissi	Bordeaux	17 ds	M. Maritimes
5	Prince	River Plate	6 ds	Karl Valts & Co.
5	Franklin	Rosario	5 ds	Rio Flora Mills.
5	R. Portugal	Santos	18 ds	W. Guimaraes & Co.
6	Orville	Liverpool	14 ds	W. Guimaraes & Co.
6	Montezuma	Rio de Janeiro	26 ds	M. Maritimes
6	Strabo	Santos	16 ds.	N. Megaw & Co.
7	Genoa	Genoa	16 ds.	La Veloz
7	Rangoon	Rangoon	58 ds.	Karl Valts & Co.
7	Doria	Valparaiso	14 ds.	Rio Flora Mills.
7	Oreana	Rio de Janeiro	10 ds.	Gianelli & Co.
7	Neptuno	Resario	10 ds.	N. Megaw & Co.
8	Coleridge	New York	19 ds.	E. J. Brazileira
8	W. Hall	Canfield	26 ds.	E. J. Brazileira
8	Patagonia	Canfield	26 ds.	E. J. Brazileira
9	Barbadoes	Hamburg	28 ds.	N. Megaw & Co.
9	Argentina	Hamburg	28 ds.	B. Ayres
11	Portuguese	Hamburg	28 ds.	B. Ayres
11	Merida	Hamburg	7 ds.	Q. Davison & C.

## JUNE 6.

Apolices, 58 1,500\$ at rate of.....	860,000
do 1895.....	900
50 do 1897 (reg.).....	1,000
12 deb. Sorocabana-Ituna R. R. ....	68
30 " Jornal da Comercio.....	166
30 " do do do.....	170
100 " Banco Credito Movel.....	33

## Banks.

110 Commercial.....	224,000
7 Comercio (49%).....	82
215 Lavoura e Comercio.....	105
30 Popular.....	1,500
115 Republica.....	180
217 do .....	180
163 do .....	180

## Miscellaneous

47 Melhoramentos no Maranhão.....	24,500
-----------------------------------	--------

## JUNE 7.

35 Apolices, 1895 .....	900,000
190 do 1897 .....	1,000
198 " (reg.) .....	1,000
30 deb. Sorocabana-Ituna R. R. ....	68
75 " J. Lloyd Braziliero .....	51,500
1 " Alianca (mill) .....	200
75 " Banco Credito Movel.....	33,600

## Banks.

12 Constructor.....	35,000
480 do .....	28,500
20 Republica.....	28

## JUNE 8.

9 Apolices, 1897 .....	1,003,000
1 " do .....	1,005
40 Empreito Municipal.....	162,500
150 do Empreito Viacao.....	20
100 " Manufactura Fluminense.....	193,500
200 " Sorocabana Ituna R. R. ....	68,500

## Banks.

200 Initiador.....	35,500
34 Republica.....	185
45 Construcoes Civis.....	25,000
400 Obras Hydraulicas .....	3,750
40 Transp. de Cafe e Mercadorias .....	120

## JUNE 9.

4 Apolices, 58 .....	870,000
1 " do .....	850
do 1897 at rate of .....	570
do 1898 at rate of .....	555
24 " do 1898 .....	915
26 " do 1897 .....	1,005
5 Empreito Municipal .....	163
135 " do .....	102
60 deb. Empreito Viacao .....	20
100 " Nova Faz. Rural .....	6

## Banks.

10 Comercial .....	221,000
2 " do .....	225
20 Comercio .....	280
10 " do 1897 .....	280
10 " do 1898 .....	285
6 Credito Real de S. Paulo (hyp) .....	105
10 Hypothecario .....	54
3 Lavoura e Comercio .....	104
65 " do .....	105
40 Republica .....	187
20 " do .....	188

## Miscellaneous.

100 Int. Comercio e Industria .....	35,000
100 Obras Hydraulicas .....	4,000
100 Int. Comercio e Industria .....	315,000
100 Construtora Agricola .....	315,000
100 Credito Real da Carteira H. ....	100,000
100 Lavradores .....	100,000
100 Mercantil de Santos .....	145,000
100 " S. Paulo .....	140,000
100 " Ribeirão Preto .....	180,000
100 " União de S. Carlos (all paid) .....	280,000
100 " do .....	255,000
100 " do (40%) .....	120,000
100 " União de S. Paulo (70%) .....	30,000
100 " do .....	27,000
100 " do (50%) .....	18,000
100 " Santos .....	60,000
Cia Agua e Luz .....	110,000
Antarctica .....	70,000
Argos Paulista .....	8,000
Bragantina .....	—
Fábril Paulista .....	—
Ferro Carril Sto. Amaro .....	—
Gaz de S. Paulo .....	380,000
Lupion .....	96,000
Pogredor .....	40,000
Stupakoff .....	40,000
Telephoneca .....	50,000
União Sportiva .....	110,000
Viação Paulista .....	50,000

## SATURDAY'S QUOTATIONS—S. PAULO.

SELLERS. BUYERS.

Banco Comercio e Industrial..... 340,000 315,000

" Credito Real da Carteira H. .... 100,000 |" Lavradores ..... 100,000 |" Mercantil de Santos ..... 145,000 |" S. Paulo ..... 140,000 |" Ribeirão Preto ..... 180,000 |" União de S. Carlos (all paid) ..... 280,000 |" do ..... 255,000 |" do (40%) ..... 120,000 |" União de S. Paulo (70%) ..... 30,000 |

## Stocks and Bonds and Joint Stock Companies --- June 12th.

Emission	Circulation	Public Funds	Nominal Value	Last Quotation
359,438,800\$	262,131,500\$	Stock 5% currency (apólices).....	1,000\$ 500\$ 200\$	88,500\$— 915,000\$— 915,000\$
104,987,000	101,550,000	Bonds of 1893.....	1,000\$ 500\$ 200\$	1,001,000\$— 1,000,000\$
—	124,655,000	do 1893 6%.....	1,000\$ 500\$ 200\$	—
119,600	111,584,500	Stock 4% (gold), converted 1890.....	1,000\$ 500\$ 200\$	—
30,000,000	11,584,500	Bonds, 1885, 6%.....	1,000\$ 500\$ 200\$	—
51,885,000	24,673,000	Gold Loan, 1890, 6%.....	1,000\$ 500\$ 200\$	—
109,694,000	18,350,000	Do do 1879, 4 1/2%.....	1,000\$ 500\$ 200\$	—
Fct. 17,500,000	17,500,000	Do do 1889, 4%.....	1,000\$ 500\$ 200\$	—
11,709,000	11,709,000	State of Espírito Santo.....	1,000\$ 500\$ 200\$	—
5,000,000	4,328,200	do item 5%.....	1,000\$ 500\$ 200\$	—
Fct. 65,000,000	65,000,000	do Minas Gerais, 5%.....	1,000\$ 500\$ 200\$	—
100,000	600,000	do idem 6%.....	1,000\$ 500\$ 200\$	—
25,000,000	23,615,700	do Rio de Janeiro, 6%.....	1,000\$ 500\$ 200\$	—
2,500,000	520,000	do of Paraná, 6%.....	1,000\$ 500\$ 200\$	—
520,000	400,000	Municipal Loan, City of Rio de Janeiro, 6%.....	1,000\$ 500\$ 200\$	—
400,000	400,000	do do São Paulo, 7 1/2%.....	1,000\$ 500\$ 200\$	—
—	—	do do Petrópolis, 7 1/2%.....	1,000\$ 500\$ 200\$	—
—	—	do do Alem Paraty, 7%.....	1,000\$ 500\$ 200\$	—

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Banks	Paid	Reserve Fund	Last Dividend	Last Quotation
20,000,000\$	100,000	51,000	200\$	Comercial do Rio de Janeiro.....	200\$	4,000,000\$	\$1000 Jan. 1893	22,500\$— 22,500\$
15,000,000	50,000	20,000	200	Comercio.....	200	3,370,000	\$1000 ditto 1890	230 000—
—	—	20,000	200	2nd series.....	80	—	82 000— 86 000	—
24,000,000	400,000	391,750	60	Constructor do Brasil.....	60	1,645,000	\$1000 Aug. 1892	82 000— 86 000
16,000,000	300,000	77,750 1/2	200	Creditos do Brasil.....	200	1,740,000	\$1000 Jan. 1893	25 000— 28 000
8,000,000	40,000	41,000	200	Crédito Reni do Brasil.....	200	81,019	12 1/2% ditto 1892	14 000—
7,000	2,000	511	200	Depositos e Descontos.....	200	790,000	4,000\$ Jan. 1893	— 85 000
8,000,000	15,000	511	200	Financiamento Publicos.....	50	62,910	\$1000 Jan. 1893	52 000—
16,807,000	54,038	40,000	200	Hipotecario do Brasil.....	100	214,860	\$1000 Jan. 1893	112 000— 120 000
5,000,000	25,000	511	200	Idem.....	200	605,395	8,500\$ Jan. 1893	191 500— 195 000
107,382,000	520,313	100,000	50	Republiken do Brasil.....	200	17,350,020	6,000\$ Jan. 1893	187 000— 195 500
20,000,000	—	50,000	200	Rio e Matto Grosso.....	200	324,200	6,000\$ Jan. 1893	112 000—
—	—	—	—	do and series.....	40	—	15,000 Jan. 1893	—
20,000,000	100,000	100	200	Rural e Hipotecario.....	200	7,419,104	8 1/2% ditto 1893	140 000—
—	—	—	—	do and series.....	100	—	—	—
20,000,000	100,000	all	200	Comercial da Bahia.....	100	2,185,526	11 1/2% July 1893	—
10,000,000	50,000	all	200	Com. da Industria de S. Paulo.....	100	6,000,000	12 1/2% July 1893	190 000—
1,000,000	35,000	—	—	Credito Real de Minas Geraes.....	200	221,130	12 1/2% Jan. 1893	190 000—
7,500,000	37,500	14,075	200	Credito Real de S. Paulo.....	200	1,096,703	8 1/2% ditto 1893	12 000—
—	—	12,500	200	do 2nd series.....	40	—	80 000—	—
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Lavradores S. Paulo.....	80	660,000	12 1/2% Jan. 1893	145 000—
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Mercantil de Santos.....	200	800,000	5,500\$ Jan. 1893	140 000—
10,000,000	50,000	25,000	200	S. Paulo.....	200	695,000	6 1/2% Jan. 1893	—
40,000,000	200,000	112,571	200	União de S. Paulo.....	200	629,455	do do do	—
—	—	102	200	do.....	120	—	do do do	—
—	—	7,267	200	do.....	140	—	do do do	—
—	—	80,000	—	do.....	80	—	do do do	—

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Railways	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last Quotation
110,000,000\$	510,000	all	200\$	Leopoldina.....	200\$	—	—	65 000—
20,000,000	200,000	153,253	100	Minas de S. Jerônimo.....	25	26,691\$	—	20 000— 24 000
—	—	45,747	100	do.....	10	—	—	—
12,000,000	60,000	611	200	Macaé e Campos.....	20	—	—	—
20,000,000	100,000	all	200	Munizinho.....	100	65,000	—	—
62,000,000	310,000	33,528	200	Oeste de Minas.....	200	2,901,489	Int. Sept. 93	12 500— 14 000
—	—	266,475	200	do.....	75	—	—	6 000— 7 500
10,000,000	100,000	10,000	200	Quilombo.....	100	—	—	—
70,000,000	350,000	all	200	União S. Joaquim Itatiaia.....	200	1,355,541	Int. Jan. 91	—
—	—	—	—	do.....	6 1/2% June 1893	44 000— 49 000	44 000— 49 000	—
1,600,000	5,000	5,400	200	Vila Valério.....	200	45,710	6 1/2% Feb. 93	—
42,000,000	216,000	41,367	200	Sapucaí.....	200	383,478	Int. Jan. 92	—
12,500,000	62,300	all	200	Tocantins e Araguaia.....	50	—	—	4 250—

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Tramways	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last Quotation
2,500,000\$	25,000	all	100	Carioca.....	100	163,959	—	80 000—
6,000,000	30,000	all	200	Carros Urbanos.....	200	5,447	14 1/2% July 91	—
700,000	7,000	all	100	Corcovado (and Hotel).....	100	2,300	2 1/2% Jan. 90	159 000— 165 000
14,000,000	70,000	all	200	Junqueira Botucatu.....	200	489,308\$	5 1/2% Jan. 90	190 000— 195 000
12,000,000	60,000	50,360	200	S. Cláudio.....	200	—	8 000 July 91	—
3,000,000	15,000	all	200	Vila Isabel.....	200	105,808\$	5 1/2% Aug. 93	300 000—
800,000	5,000	all	100	Pernambuco.....	100	39,999	—	—

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Steamships	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last Quotation
1,000,000	5,000	all	200\$	Esperança Marítima.....	200\$	84,013\$	8 000 Jan. 99	100 000— 3 000—
28,000,000	14,000	all	200	Lloyd Brasileiro.....	200	104,654	—	—
5,000,000	2,000	200	200	Porto Alegre.....	200	39,411	12 1/2% Aug. 93	250 000—
14,000,000	70,000	all	200	Navagação Costeira.....	200	15,000	10 000 Jan. 99	155 000—
5,000,000	5,000	all	200	Porto Alegre.....	200	10,000	10 000 Feb. 99	190 000—
4,000,000	18,000	all	200	Porto Alegre.....	200	23,643	10 000 Jan. 99	180 000—
6,000,000	30,000	all	200	Porto Alegre.....	200	239,585	8 000 Feb. 99	150 000—
4,000,000	22,500	all	200	Corcovado.....	200	5,493	40 000 Jan. 99	—
—	2,500	all	200	do.....	100	156,493	12 000 July 93	—
2,000,000	10,000	200	200	Fábril Paulista.....	200	266,000	—	160 000—
1,200,000	6,000	all	200	Industrial Minas.....	200	77,491	8 000 Feb. 99	210 000—
800,000	4,000	all	200	Mangueira.....	200	5,920	8 000 Feb. 99	140 000—
1,500,000	7,500	all	200	Monteiro e Pimentel.....	200	26,186	5 000 Mar. 99	65 000—
4,000,000	20,000	all	200	Petropolitana.....	200	464,802	8 000 Mar. 99	165 000— 185 000
3,000,000	15,000	all	200	Progresso Industrial.....	200	116,068	4 000 Oct. 95	35 000—
1,000,000	3,000	all	200	Rink (Woolens).....	200	34,594	10 000 Oct. 95	—
150,000	4,500	all	100	S. Felix.....	100	—	—	—
360,000	1,600	all	200	S. Pedro.....	200	—	—	—
1,200,000	6,000	all	200	S. João.....	200	—	—	—
1,200,000	10,000	all	200	S. Pedro de Alcântara.....	200	39,038	— Jan. 99	150 000—
3,300,000	10,000	all	200	Utilio Fabrl.....	200	7,145,644	19 1/2% Aug. 98	168 000—

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Miscellaneous	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last Quotation
7,000,000\$	35,000	all	200\$	Cantareira e Viação Fluminense.....	200\$	43,678\$	1,500 July 91	55 000—
500,000	10,000	200	200	Carros Táxi e Moreaux.....	200	30,000	1,500 Jan. 99	325 000— 150 000
1,200,000	6,000	5,521	200	Carregagens Fluminense (factory).....	200	51,248	1,500 Jan. 99	100 000— 200 000
4,000,000	20,000	10,000	200	Confidencial.....	200	—	—	—
4,000,000	5,000	4,000	200	Fidelidade.....	180	358,753	7 000 Jan. 99	44 000—
2,500,000	2,500	all	200	Governador Valadares.....	200	250,000	8 000 Jan. 99	95 000—
1,000,000	1,000	all	200	Identificação.....	200	40,000	20 000 Jan. 99	35 000—
2,500,000	12,500	all	200	Previdente.....	200	350,000	1 000 Jan. 99	40 000—
2,000,000	10,000	all	200	Prosperidade.....	200	126,628	15 1/2% Jan. 99	48 000—
—	9,000	all	200	do.....	100	—	—	—
2,000,000	7,500	all	200	Gazeta de Notícias (newspaper).....	200	38,790\$	1,500 July 91	150 000— 195 000
—	—	—	—	do.....	100	—	—	—
2,000,								

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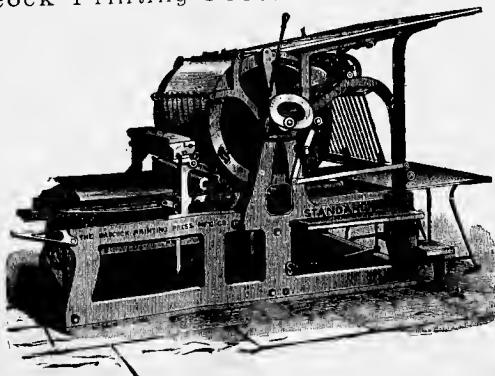
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Date	Steamer	Destination
1899		
June 13	Magdalena	Montevideo & Buenos Ayres
" 14	Drumbe	Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Vigo, Cherbourg and Southampton.
24	La Plata	Bahia, Maceió, Pernambuco, Las Palmas, Lisbon, Southampton & Antwerp.
26	Minho	Santos, Montevideo Buenos & Ayres

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